pose initiatory measures.

ward negro cadets. *

SENATE.

expenses of the Indians visiting Washing-

HOUSE.

In the House, Butler, of Massachusetts, asked

leave to introduce a bill to repeal the tenure of

The report of the conference committee

on the bill reorganizing the army was adop

The Senate bill relating to the Centra

Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad was

taken up, and after an excited discussion,

which occupied the entire day, passed by yeas

EUROPE.

Paris Items.

were formally abandoned to-day by the con-

Messrs Mellinet and Carnot refuse Masonic

On Monday, the 20th, will take place the

Corps Legislatif interpellations on the subject

of the St. Gothard Rallway. This work was to

be constructed by Prussia, Baden, Switzerland

and Italy jointly. The occasion is looked for-

ward to with some interest, as the ministerial

journals in the city have recently asserted that

the commercial interests and security of

France and Austria will not allow this railway

to be in the hands of Prussia, and that France

Affairs in Great Britain.

The Irish telegraphs are still imperfect,

Messrs. Laird ask for a suspension of opinion

for a time respecting the new turret ship Cap-

In his will, Dickens leaves "All the Year

Round" to his son, with many valuable sugges-

In the Commons, last night, Mr. Crawford

sugar duties for a drawback on the stock in

members attacked the government on the

faith. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe replied to

Violent election riots occurred to-day on the

buildings rocked, windows broken, &c. At

The sessions of the Cortes have been for the

most part monopolized during the past week

in debating a proposition looking to the aboli-

tion of slavery in Spanish colonies. A bill for

opening of colonial ports was well received.

and has already been read twice. There is

still some excitement over the question of a

future ruler of Spain. The Orleanists in the

Cortes have been joined by those who recently

adhered to Espartero. These now all favor

as second choice, if the Duke does not accept

Early next week, Castilla , one of the depu

ties in the Cortes, will bring forward a propo-

sition for the complete and immediate aboli-

tion of slavery in the Spanish colonies, with

Bismarck.

Rismarck is forbidden to work and ordered

The Great Fire.

It is impossible to say how many lives were

ost during the conflagration. Some put the

number at 300, others 1300. The Sultan has

peen active in extending relief to the sufferers.

More than a thousand houses of the Turks

have been thrown open to Christians who were

burned out. Large sums of money were sub-

MOVEMENT OF THE IRON STEAMSHIPS .- The

South Carolina arrived at New York on Friday

last, discharged her large cargo during that

evening and night, and was taken on the sec-

tional dock for cleaning and painting her bot-

tom, which, like all iron steamships, becomes

foul in Southern waters. Captain Adkins sails

again from New York on Wednesday, the 15th.

the bar, at low water, on Saturday last, but

only drawing ten feet, steamed right up to her wharf without a moment's delay, opened her

side ports and discharged her cargo the same afternoon. She begins receiving cargo this

morning, and will steam off at 6 o'clock to-

morrow evening. The indications are, that

Cantain Chichester will have a full cargo, as

n appropriating the entire space between

decks for the accommocation of the farmers.

This storage room is thoroughly ventilated

and affords unequalled advantages to this kind

of freight, and the space cannot be filled short

from March, 1869, to March, 1870:

1870

and homeless."

Total interest paid depositors

No of Depositors. 1869. 1,224

....1.797

The report states that the "comparatively

less deposits for September and October are

believed to be justly due to the necessary uses for individual funds before the crops were

ready for market. The large sums drawn

from the deposits during the year, it is be-

houses and homes for those hitherto landless

-Messages across the Atlantic Ocean are

Irish communication still continuing broken,

of 8000 packages.

April.

The Tennessee, always on time, arrived at

scribed by people, irrespective of sect.

the Duke of Montpensier, with Marsha

indemnity to present owners.

to England for his health.

or cannot be chosen.

charges and opposed the resolvė.

London, June 11.

MADRID, June 11.

BERLIN, June 11.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11.

honors recently tendered them.

must prevent its construction.

tions about its management.

causing delay.

tain, just built.

Paris, June 11.

Exclusive privileges to the French cable

office law. Poland objected.

32, nays 13.

tracting parties.

CHARLESTON, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1870.

CHARLES DICKENS.

PARTICULARS OF BIS SUDDEN ILL NESS AND LAST HOURS.

Interesting Reministences.

The cable dispatch announcing that Charles Dickens, the celebrated author, died at halfpast six o'clock on Thursday evening of par alysis has occasioned profound sorrow every where. Dispatches from Boston, New York Philadelphia and other cities speak of the an nouncement as a matter of general comment and universal sadness. The following dispatches from London give the particulars of the melanchly event:

LAST HOURS OF THE GREAT NOVELIST.

London, June 9-10 P. M. The London Globe in its last edition this evening startled the community with the anement that Charles Dickens had been selzed with paralysis and was lying insensible at his residence at Gadshill, near Rochester in Kent. The news spread rapidly and created the most profound regret. But the worst was still to come. Telegrams have since been received announcing the death of the great novelist at a quarter-past six this evening.

Mr. Dickens was entertaining a dinner par ty at his house at Gadshill, on Wednesday. Miss Hogartin, who was seated near him, ob served evident signs of distress upon his countenance. She then made the remark to him that he must be ill. To this Mr. Dickens re plied, "Oh, no; I have only got a headache, I shall be better presently." He then asked that the open window be shut. Almost immediate ly he became unconscious, and fell back into his chair insensible. He was immediately conveyed to his room and medical attendance moned, but Mr. Dickens still remained un conscious, and never recovered animation. The condition of the patient becoming worse and worse, it was deemed advisable to summon physicians from London. Telegrams were promptly dispatched, and this morning several London physicians arrived at Gadshill. A consultation was held, and the case was at once pronouced hopeless. The patient sank gradually, and died at fifteen minutest past six

this evening. Mr. Dickens had been ill for several days. but not seriously. He had even visited Rochester and other points during the present week. Various reminiscences of the eminent or have been recalled by his sudden de mise. It is stated that Mr. Dickens has several times of late complained that he experienced considerable difficulty in working, because his powers of application were becoming impotent. He also said that his thought no longer came to him so spontaneously as in former times. While at Preston, he had need of medical aid, and called upon a physician, who warned him not to continue reading, because he was doing so at the peril of his life.

EXPRESSIONS OF THE PRESS, &C. LONDON, June 10.

The death of Mr. Dickens has plunged the nation into mourning. All the London papers have obitnary articles this morning. The Times says: "The ordinary expression

of regret are now cold and conventional. Mil-Hons of people feel the personal bereavement. Statesmen, savans and benefactors of the race. when they die, can leave no such void. They cannot, like this great novelist, be an inmate of every house."

The Dally News says: "Without intellectual pedigree his writings form an era in English literature. He was generous, loving and universally beloved. He leaves, like Thackersy,

an unfinished story." The Morning Post says: "Charles Dickens make English literature loved and admired." The Telegraph regards the distinguished

dead as a public servant, whose task is nobly felfilled. Upon the announcement of the death of Charles Dickens, the Queen hastened to send

a letter of condolence to his afflicted family. The last letter written by Dickens was dated June 8th. This contained expressions of deepest reverence for religion, and is quoted in the newspapers to-day as repudiating any contrary impressions which might be derived from accidental expressions in his books. THE CAREER OF DICKENS

is so familiar to the majority of readers that it seems almost superfluous to retrace it in giving expression to the common feeling of sor

Born at Portsmouth on the 7th of Februar, Born at Portsmouth on the 7th of February, 1812, the son of an officer in the pay department of the royal navy, he was placed at the proper age in an attorney's office with the purpose of making him a lawyer. But his destiny was not to be thwarted by the law. The true bent of his genius was not long in developing itself in contributions to the newspaper press, and in early manhood he became connected with the True Sun. and soon afterwards with the Morning Chronicle soon afterwards with the Morning Chronicle as a reporter and critic of passing topics. To his legal apprenticeship and to his birth on the margin of Southampton Water we owe many of the happiest of his delineations, Messrs. Dodson & Fogg and Sergeant Buziuz, and others, and much of that familiarity with the sea in all its moods of tempest and transcripts. quility, which makes passages of David Cop-perfield resemble the marine pieces of Joseph

DICKENS IN AMERICA.

In 1842, Mr. Dickens made his first visit to America, a young man, filled with prejudices against this country and ready to turn the keen point of his facile pen against every peculiarity of our people. He went home to write his "American Notes," filled with clever spleen, and came back to America twenty-five years later, with generous retractions of the folly of his youthful judgment, with his mind matured, his experience enlarged and his heart warmed toward the nation that enshrined him so affectionately among its household

From beginning to end, Mr Dickens's course of readings was a wonderful success, and the source of unbounded pleasure to the thousands who everywhere flocked to hear and see the might with whose works they were so livil. ands who everywhere nocked to hear and see the man with whose works they were so inti-mately familiar. Every look, gesture or ex-pression was conned and discussed in all cir-cles, and the eagerness to hear Mr. Dickens only increased as the time of his return home

A CHANGE OF FEELING. Before leaving America, Mr. Dickens was en Before leaving America, Mr. Dickens was entertained at a handsome banquet at Delmonico's, New York, on the evening of April 18, 1868, and in responding to an eloquent speech from Mr. Greeley, the distinguished guest bore strong and honest testimony to the change which twenty-five years had wrought in his estimate of America. He said:

"This is the confidence I seek to place in you, that on my return to England, in my own English journal, manfully, promptly, plainly in my way nerson to bear for the behoof of my country-

ish journal, manfully, promptly, plainly in my wan person to bear for the behoof of my country nen, such testimony to the gigantic chan n this country as I have hinted at to-nig n this country as I have minted at to-light.

Iso, to recall that wherever I have been in he smallest places equally with the largest, I have been received with unsurpassable politeess, delicacy, sweet temper, hospitality, conderation, with unsurpassable respect for the rivacy daily enforced upon me by the nature in a vocation here, and the state of my

This testimony, so long as I live and so ng as my descendants have any legal right

in my books, I shall cause to be republished as an appendix to every copy of those two books of mine in which I have referred to America. And this I will do and cause to be done, not in my loving thankfulness, but because I regard it as an act of plain justice and honor.

GOOD-BYE TO AMERICA.

Taking leave of his last American audience, in New York, April 20, 1868, Mr. Dickens closed his Reading with this touching speech: "Ladies and Gentlemen—The shadow of one word has impended over me all the evening, and the time has come at last when the shadow to the company of the shadow of the dow must fall. It is but a very short one, but the weight of such things is not measured by their length; and two much shorter word press the whole realm of our human existence. When I was reading 'David Copperfield' here last Thursday night, I felt that there was more than usual significance for me in Mr. Peggotty's declaration: 'My future life' lies over the sea.' And when I closed this book just now, I felt keenly that I was shortly to establish such an alibi as would have satisfied even the elder Mr. Weller himself. The relations that have been set up between us in this place—relations sustained on my side, at least, by the most earnest devotion of myself to my task; sustained by vourselves, on your side, by the ress the whole realm of our human exis sustained by yourselves, on your side, by the readlest sympathy and kindllest acknowledgment—must now be broken forever. But I entreat you to believe that in passing from my entreat you to believe that in passing from my sight you will not pass from my memory. I shall often often recall you as I see you now, equally by my winter fire, and in the green, English summer weather. I shall never recall you as a mere public audlence, but rather as a host of personal triends, and ever with the greetest gratifying tendarges and ever with the greetest gratifying tendarges and ever with the greatest gratitude, tenderness and considera tion. Ladies and gentlemen, I beg to bid you

farewell. And I pray God bless you, and God bless the land in which I have met you." HIS LAST FAREWELL.

After his return home he continued to give readings in different parts of England, but on the evening of March 16th last he brought to a close at St. James's Hall, in London, his series of public readings. He said, in his remarks at

"I have thought it well, at the full flood-tide of your favor, to retire upon those older associa-tions between us, which date from much lur-ther back than these, and henceforth to devote myself exclusively to the art that first brought myseif exclusively to the art that first brought us together. [Great applause.] Ladies and gentlemen, in but two short weeks from this time I hope that you may enter, in your own houses, on a new 'Series of Readings,' at which my assistance will be indispensable; but from these garish lights I vanish now for evermore, with a heartfelt, grateful, respectful and affectionate farewell."

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF DICKENS

was singularly unobtrusive and withdrawn from the public eye. Years ago his domestic troubles made his family circle painfully con-spicuous before the British people. In 1858. Mr. Dickens separated from his wife amicably, Mr. Dickens separated from his wife amicably, after having lived with her for twenty years, several children being born to them. Mr. Dickens has simply explained that the cause which led to it was uncongeniality of temper, and that no special blame attached to either party. Censure was, however, freely bestowed upon one or the other party to the deplorable conjugal quarrel by the intimate friends of either. But Dickens lived down the secretal and it is a sufficient refutation of it. candal, and it is a sufficient rejutation of it, perhaps, that his children have always manisted for him the tenderest af of these, a son, has grown to man's estate, and is an honored member of society. Another is the wife of Mr. Charles Collins, author of "After Dark," "A Cruise on Wheels," and other novels, which have been overshadowed. by the greater popularity of the writings of his brother, Mr. Wilkie Collins.

IN LONDON. Dickens lived mostly at the Garrick Club, where he filled as large a place as John Dryden used to fill at Will's coffee-house. There was, at one time, some alarm created lest he should leave the Garrick, in consequence, as it was whispered, of the fact that one of his friends and publishers had been black-balled there; but the trouble was composed, and Garrick knew him to the last. His town apartments knew him to the last. His town apartments were comfortably fitted up, but were not in the fashionable quarter. They constituted the second floor of the house in Weilington street, Strand, the lower part of which was occupied by the business offices of "All the Year Round." Mayfair saw little of Dickens, nor was Belgravia one of his familiar haunts. We believe he was never presented at court; but it was not long ago, since his last return from the United States, that the Queen invited him to come and see her, and he spent a day with her at Windsor Castle. When in London, Dickens might be seen at dinner more frequently than anywhere else at Vermore requently than anywhere else at Ver-rey's, a restaurant in the upper part of Regent street, where, often with Wilkie Collins. he sat at a little table in the corner reserved for him especially by the maitre d'hotel.

HIS LAST GREAT WORK. The first question that will be asked, after the natural expression of regret at the loss of Dickens, is, "Had he finished Edwin Dickens, is, "Had he finished Edwin Drood?" A reasonable apprehension might well exist that this work had been left a mere fragment, like the "Dennis Duval" of Thackefragment, like the "Dennis Duvai" of Thackeray. But the assurance was given by the English press, at the time the first sheets were sent to the printer, that the whole work had been completed, and we have since had little glimpses of the author resting from his task, in careless freedom and the exercise of hospitality, at his country home in Kett. That the frame work of Edwin Drood was all ald out, if not extend the processor of the second of the work of Edwin Drood was * 1 laid out, if not actually joined together, we do not doubt; but whether he had put the final and finishing touches, in his own way and with his own hand, to the perfected structure, or not, will probably never be known. For if he had not, that fact will most likely be kept from the public, and the services of some other writer secured to finish it according to his original plan. The difficulty of this undertaking is not so great as would at first appear, when it is remembered that the contributions of one or two writers for his serial publications were for two writers for his serial publications were for two writers for his serial phoneadas we say a long time and by shrewd judges accepted as Mr. Dickens's own. Let us hope, however, that the work upon which he was engaged when the dread message came may reach the world not only as conceived by his wonder-ful brain, but finished to the minutest detail

Hotel Arrivals-June 11 and 12.

by his master hand.

CHARLESTON HOTEL

Jas. A. Yates, S. C.; A. F. Rudler, Augusta B. F. Harlow, Warrenton; Robert Douglass, jr. Augusta; Wm. H. H. Phelps, Brooklyn; A. Mathison, Middleton; E. A. Marshall, Beaufort; S. Palmer, Plattsburg ; F. D. Stuart, Washington ; Jas. F. Tyler, Baltimore ; Inis Fluiolburg, Mr. and Mrs. H. Clinch, Savannah; W. A. Rook, city; John A. Mayes, Phosphateville; D. B. Egleston, Winnsboro; John Heart, S. C.; George D. Chapman, Port Royal R. R.; Miss A. Herne, New York; C. G. Radeliff, Ralti-

PAVILION HOTEL. Charles Moore, Richmond; John Miller, R. Murphy, Baltimore; C. R. Anderson, J. C. Dennis, Georgetown; A. W. Evans, New York; W..J. Smith, Columbia; E. H. Brooks, Augus ta; W. W. Ward, Kingstree; James W. Ward. Oaklea; Wm. Humphrey, Philadelphia; W. D. Niles, Salkehatcher.

June, July, August, Septemb'r, October, November, December, DISSOLUTION OF THE SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSO CIATION OF BALTIMORE.-At a meeting of the Southern Relief Association, of Maryland, held May 5th, 1870 It was resolved that the Southern Relief Association of Maryland be and is hereby dissolved.

In taking this action the ladies regret that In taking this action the ladies regret that they are compelled to give sorrow to so many of their Southern friends, who still seek and hope for relief from them, but the treasury is empty, and with no prospect of replenishing it, they do not feel justified in holding out through the association any hope of relief, which they are unable to fulfil.

The ladies connected with the late Association will be most happy to get individually as

tion will be most happy to act individually as almoners, for those who may still be disposed almoners, for those who may still be disposed to extend their charities to the South, assuring their friends that any aid or sympathy for then will be most gratefully received by the "widow

Mrs. B. C. Howard, President. Miss FRICK, Secretary,

WASHINGTON. DENYING THE DEBT.

. WASHINGTON, June 11. THE TAXPAYERS VERSUS THE A Democratic Congressional caucus appoint-CITY'S CREDITORS. ed Senators Thurman, of Ohio, Hamilton, of Maryland, and Representatives Woodward, of

Arguments against the Individual Lia-Pennsylvania, and Beck, of Kentucky, to pro bility of Property-holders for the The officers at West Point have been com-Payment of City Stock. pelled to take pains to secure impartiality to-

The Charleston lawyer, who has been present The president has ordered the Cuban privaing, in print, the arguments on which the teer Hornet to be restored to her original ownpending movement in the courts against the ers, they having given security in the sum of validity of a great portion of the city debt as \$50,000 that she will not be used in any way against individual property holders is based, is that will violate the neutrality laws. B. F. out in the seventh, and, seemingly, the conclud-Butler and W. E. Chandler are the bondsmen. ing letter of his series. Speaking of the debt, The Senate appropriated \$50,000 for the

Moved by consideration of its mass, of our means, of tendencles to deteriora tion afready apparent from enforcement of the interest, and the assurance that these tendencies must increase from enforcement of the principal falling due, I have thought it proper to take the subject up and strip it firmly to ex-amination, and, in doing that, I have formed, and have ventured to express the opinion that

beyond our means of payment, it is not, and never was a charge on individual property. That this is not a grateful office, I had rea-son to expect. Men are reluctantly aroused to unpleasant trath. De non apparentibus, et de non existantibus, eadem est ratio. But illu-sions are mischievous, however meritorious the motive to indulge them. The fact of this debt, with its consequences, is upon us; in-telligently or not, we must act, or suffer from it. It is rare that, looking fortune fairly in th face, we may not mitigate its aspect, and I have been encouraged to encounter, therefore, what there may be of public feeling in consideration of what I believe to be the pub-

MUNICIPAL SPECULATIONS. But I injure the credit of the city. And is that objectionable? Has it any use for credit? Can it not do all it has to do without? Charged with the streets, the peace and order of the town—the funds for this may be taken by astown—the funds for this may be taken by assessment. Has it the want of more? Has it any business with funds for speculation? Is not its every step a step to imposition, its every effort a disaster; with power of limitless subscription, without the sense of individual interest to guide them; elated by the consciousness of irresponsible power; intoxicated by adulation of interested parties to use it; beset, set upon, instigated, the most persistently, to undertakings that have the least of merit is it nossible the reeling creatures of merit, is it possible the reeling creatures constituting Council—spending millions not their own—should spend them wisely? Must they, not of necessity, be directed to improper objects; must these not be prosecuted waste-fully and inefficiently? And if this be done at the expense of citizens, who, if they have made money, must know better how to use it, is there a prayer of earthly interest so pro to the lips of prudent men, as that the City Government, to whom their fortunes shall have been committed, should not have credit, and that if it shall have the power, it shall be without the opportunity to injure?

IS MUNICIPAL CREDIT DESIRABLE? And has the credit of this Council been other than an unmixed calamity? Could madness or blind chance have scattered millions to so little purpose? Is there room to hope that other Councils will be better, that such players moved that provision be made in reduction of store and refuery on the 12th April. Several other Connells will be better, that such players, can retrieve a game so lost already? Must not still a reckless irresponsibility intensify the ruin a reckless irresponsibility has made, and could I have rendered a greater service than subject of sugar duties, charging it with bad to injure, except to break utterly the credit of the City Government. To the du s of a mu-nicipal corporation power there is no necessimake a bould in fact, it has none. It cannot make a bould or borrow — Asilar without express authority to do so. This is the communitation. This is the communitation where the communitation is the communitation of the communitation and the communitation are within the province of private corporations; they can be better regulated by the corporators; they lose the power to injure with the confidence which conters it; and if, therefore, it be true, notwithstanding what I have said, that citizens are responsible for debts contracted by this Council, it is, at least a make a bond or borrow - tollar without ex-Isle of Wight. Many persons ware injured, last accounts, the authorities had succeeded in contracted by this Council, it is, at least, a mitigation of that evil to break its credit

THE PLANS TO REARRANGE THE DEBT. But it is said that credit is necessary to re-But it is said that credit is necessary to re-arrange and bear the city debt. I do not see it. Council can do nothing with this debt but to increase it, and if it be a charge it is too great already. It is said that without this the debt will be enforced as it falls due. Admit it, but will that be worse than a larger annual interest with a larger debt in the background? It is said that if Council had credit it could oostpone the debt to better times. postpone the deat to octain and since in ocredit upon which Council could postpone the debt at par. There is no security other than that consisting in the admission of individual liability that would enable the Council to postpone it without a rulnous addition to its volume. That security Council cannot give.
Doubted, Council cannot remove the doubt.
That can only be done by intervention of citizens themselves, and in the matter of rearzens themselves, that it are consistent of the rangement, therefore, there is occasion for no such tenderness of the credit of the city as to preclude discussion of the debt, and that discussion is necessary to the organization and intervention of this community, through which only as the party really interested a rearrange-

IS DISCUSSION INJURIOUS?

Is discussion injurious?

It is further said, I depress the fortunes of the town in letting light in upon its condition. This is a mistake. Individual instances of bad investments occur, but in general, capital is the first to feel a movement. It has an instinct of insecurity. It is the nerve to tell of the east wind, not yet obvious to other senses, and it were simplicity to hope from such an agency to mask our fortunes. Who has fortune abroad will not bring it here to share a debt which must take the half of it. Who has fortune here will, but for peculiar and overmastering momust take the half of it. Who has fortune here will, but for peculiar and overmastering motives, not retain it. Obvious as our condition is to us, it is still more obvious to those who have such motive to observe it. The insuperable obstacle to progress in this city is in this city debt, and I cannot depress its interests, therefore, by any discussion of that debt, to show that it is not a charge upon the business and the fortunes it so much depresses.

"REPUDIATION."

But it is said this is repudiation. Admit it. I will not dispute of terms. It is what it is— the resistance of citizens to charges into which the resistance of cilizens to charges into which they did not themselves personally or by procuration enter—the act of every defendant in a court of justice; and, unless defence be wrong, and we may not raise our hands to protect our heads, an act that is unexceptionable; and if this be repudiation, let objectors make the most of it. I might say, however, that in no proper sense is repudiation charged upon a city. States may repudiate, not being with a certificial court and the say libible to smit as the offerings of farm truck warrant the agents upon a city. States may repudiate, not being liable to suit; but a city is as liable to suit as any individual, and in defence, is just so liable to what of odium there is in the charge of repudiation.

FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS BANK .- From the annual NO REAL QUID-PRO QUO. report of the cashier of the Charleston branch But we took the benefit! What benefit? In-terested parties, cap in hand, did bend before our men of Council, and did befool and befudof the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Com pany we get the following statistical exhibit dle them to those subscriptions; and whatever of advantage there may have been in having our officers the subjects of such interested adu-lation, we had our share in; but of benefit beyond I have no perception. Upon these sub-scriptions we have already paid \$2,500,000 in the way of interest. We have not had from them yet one clear dollar to the treasury. The entire investments would not sell for \$350. The entire investments would not sell for \$350,-000; some of the roads will never be completed; some completed are of as much advantage to any other city in the Union; one, at least, has taken trade away; and it were adding mockery to wrong to taunt us now with the benefit of these subscriptions.

THE PLEA OF "TRUSTING CREDITORS." But, trusting creditors are injured! At whose instance are they creditors? Of the quiet citizens, the widows, orphans, strangers, freedmen, whose property is now demanded, did any ask for credit or take one dollar of the fund? Who of them knew they were being trusted, or dreamed that projects were on foot to take their property or business from them? Are creditors only to be considered? Must others sacrifice their rights to spare them disappointment? Must they not look to their securities? Making money, may they not be trusted to invest it? And must we of our sarings make them whole, when they—many of them—purchased stock at thirty cents upon lieved, have been transformed into lands and still transmitted only by the French cable, the

the dollar, and have already received the most of that in interest?

WHO ARE THE INJURED PARTIES?

But poor and meritorious people hold this stock. That is to be regretted, yet it is nothing to the purpose. It does not bear upon the question whether the debt be valid, and if urged to the proposition that, valid or not, it should be paid, there can be little question of the greater suffering on the other side. They lose investments, others their homes, their means of living, and of living in the land of means of living, and of living in the land of their nativity. The largest number of people own no stock; of those owning stock, the larger number own other property, to be taken for its payment, and it is patent, therefore, that however holders of the stock may suffer, more hearts must be wrung if the debt be paid.

WANTS HIS CHILDREN .- Mr. G. C. Kruse, who claims that he has been separated from his wife for three years, and that she is not a proper custodian for their two children according to the laws of morality and humanity. has gotten Trial Justices J. G. Mackey and Magrath to issue a writ of habeas corpus, compelling his wife to give them up to him. The result of the trial has not yet been announced.

THE GEORGETOWN TIMES .- We direct attention to the advertisement of the Georgetown Times, published in another column. The Times is now conducted by Messrs. Tarbox & Doar, the junior member of the firm being a young Charlestonian, who is well known to many of our citizens. The Times is the only paper published in the large County of Georgetown, and is an excellent advertising medium.

A Good Deep.-The following paragraph i aken from the Columbia Phœnix, of Friday A young man named Green—a resident of Greenwood, Abbeville District—who is a crip-ple, attracted the attention of President Bush of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad) and Governor Scott, during a recent visit to that town; and in a conversation, he expressed a desire to attend school, but owing to his lamedesire to attend school, but owing to his same-ness, was unable to do so. He was asked, if a sultable means of locomotion was furnished, whether he would avail himself of it, and he assured the inquirers that he would. Upon their return to Columbia, Messrs. Bush and Scott immediately sent an order to New York for an improved propeller or wagon, by means of which an individual can work his way along rived yesterday, and will at once be forwarded to Mr. Green.

Married.

GAILLARD—SINKLER.—At Eutawville, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. N. B. Fuller, Mr. ETSELL GAILLARD, of Charleston, to Miss MARGARST C.. second daughter of the late Wm. H. Sinkler, of t. John's Berkeley.

Enneral Notices.

THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND equalitances of the late WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS and family are invited to attend his funeral services, at St. Paul's Church, THIS AFTER-NOON, at 5 o'clock.

Obituarn.

BURGER.—Died, on the evening of the 9th inst., at the residence of Dr. W. I. Benham, Etowah Bend, near Cartersville, Ga., SAMUELJ. BURGER, of Charleston, in the 43d year o' his age.

Special Notices.

FALCON, from Baltimore, are hereby notified that she is THIS DAY discharging cargo at Pier No. , Union Wharves. All Goods not taken away at sunset, will remain on wharf at consignees MORDECAI & CO., Agents.

Jun13-2 JET IF THE PARTY WHO ABSTRACT-ED from a house on East Battery a PANAMA HAT and a Brown Silk UMBRELLA, with a name nainted on the inside, will return the Umbrella to GREAT GERMAN BITTERS! No. 31 Broad street, a reward will be paid, and no questions asked. Jun13-2

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.-ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of he late JOHN A. FRIPP, of John's Island, will present the same, properly attested, to Messrs. BROWN & MIKELL, Attorneys at Law, Law Range, Broad street, and all persons indebted thereto will make payment to the same.

WM. EDINGS FRIPP, Qualified Executor.

apr11 25, may16, 30, jun12, 26 LABOR -LABOR IS CAPITAL. Bestow good health upon a man, so that he can labor every six out of seven days, and no matter how poor he may have been at the commence ment of life's great race, he will be certain to ac cumulate a fortune, provided he takes care of his earnings. PLANTATION BITTERS is certain to make the weak ones strong, and to preserve the health of the healthy. From four to six hours is considered the ordinary limit for brain work. At the expiration of this time the phosphorus is carried off, and the man becomes irritable and nervous. If he is poor, and continues on at his task, as most of poor doctors, lawyers and editors do, he will be certain to shorten his days and fill an untimely grave, as did Sir Walter Scott, unless he uses PLANTATION BITTERS, which speedily restores his vital energy, repairs his indigestion, and corrects the sluggish circulation of his blood.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, fo Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c &c. The cheapest, healthiest and most delicious Jun13-mwf3D4C food in the world. LIPPMAN'S GREAT GERMAN BIT-

TERS an old German Tonic. LIPPMAN'S GREAT GERMAN BIT-TERS, the most delightful and effective in the

LIPPMAN'S GREAT GERMAN BIT-TERS strengthens the debilitated. LIPPMAN'S GREAT GERMAN BIT-

TERS cures female complaints. 22 LIPPMAN'S GREAT GERMAN BIT-TERS cures "never well" people. LIPPMAN'S GREAT GERMAN BIT-

TERS will give an appetite. jun10-fmw SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS .- TO have good, light, spongy, and at all times sweet

Bread Biscuits Rolls, Cakes, &c., to have it nu-

tritious, and yet not injurious to health, is cer-

tainly a great desideratum. WAGNER'S VIRGINIA YEAST POWDERS Combine all these properties. They do away en-

tirely with Yeast and the troublesome process of making it, saving you time, labor and money; they are the most popular Powders in Virginia, are the productions of home industry, and received at our late State Fair the highest premium over Prepared by L. WAGNER, Druggist, Richmond DOWIE, MOISE & DAVIS,

Wholesale Druggists, Charleston. S. C., Agents. apr13 wfm2mos

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Is the place to find the largest and best selected stock of Men's Youths' and Children's CLOTH ING ever offered in this market, and at prices to suit the times. Having determined to sell our Goods as low as can be purchased elsewhere, we would respectfully solicit an examination of our Stock.

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ball.
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Wright's 3000 Receipts.
Youatt on the Dog, edited by Lewis.
McClure's Diseases, American Stable, Field and
Farm Yard.
Stonehenge: The Horse in the Stable and the
Field.
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ed by Todd.

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ings.

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and Flowers.

The Farm: A New Manual of Practical Agricul-The Barn-Yard: A New Manual of Cattle, Horse

and Sheep Husbandry.

Allen's (R. L.) American Farm Book. Allen's (R. L. and L. F.) New American Farm Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry. Sommer's Method of Making Manures. Breck's New Book of Flowers. Jaidwell's Agricultural Chemical Analysis. Dadd's American Cattle Doctor.

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Tobacco Culture.
Turner's Cotton Planter's Manual.
Warder's Hedges and Evergreens.
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Farm Talk (Brackett.)

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The Horse (2002)
622 pages.
The Mule (Riley.)
Thomas's Fruit Culturist.
JOHN RUSSELL,
No. 285 King STREET. The Horse (Stonehenge.) English edition, 8vo

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They are unsurpassed as a cure for Dyspepsia

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A SURE PREVENTIVE OF FEVER AND AGUE. BILIOUS, REMITTENT AND INTER-MITTENT FEVERS.

IT IS INVALUABLE TO FEMALES!

TIS A CORDIAL FOR THE AGED, AND A SURE PROTECTION AGAINST ALL MALA-RIOUS DISEASES.

It is undoubtedly the best Medical Cordial ever offered to the Public!

SAVANNAH, March 16, 1870. MESSES. JACOB LIPPMAN & BRO., SAVANNAB, MESCA.

Gents—I have before me your esteemed letter of the 14th Instant, containing various documents relative to your "German Bitters." After a careful examination I must confess that your Bitters ful examination I must confess that your Bitters is really what you represent it to be, an old German recipe of Dr. Mitcherlich, of Berlin, Prussia. It will no doubt be excellent for Dyspepsia, General Deblity and Nervous Diseases, and it is a good preventive of Chilis and Fevers. I find it to be the most delightful and pleasant stomachic. I remain, yours truly,

(Signed)

AUG. P. WETTER.

KIRKLAND MILLS, GA., March 22, 1870.

MESSRS. JACOB LIPPMAN & BRO., Druggists, Savannah, Ga.:

Gentlemen—I have introduced your Great German Bitters here to my customers and friends, and I find better sale for them than any I have ever kept before. Those who have tried them approve of them very highly, and I do not hesitate in saying that they are far superior in value to any other Bitters now in use.

Yours, respectfully,

(Signed)

KIRKLAND.

We refer, by permission, to Doctors King, Sullivan. Duncan, and other leading physicians of Sa vannah; to ex-Mayor Anderson, John L. Villalonga, and other distinguished citizens of Savan-

No license at all necessary to sell these Bit-

Retail Depots in Charleston, S. C., for Lippman's Great German Bitters: At the Drug Stores of W. G. TROTT,
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SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

FOR ASHEPOO AND WALTERBORO'.

The Sloop MARY GOODRICH, Captain F. Roberts, will receive freight at Commercial Wnarf on WEDRESDAY, 15th instant, for Ashepoo and Walterboro', and all intermediate landjun13-3*

FOR FORT SUMTER.

The safe, fast sailing and comfortably appointed Yacht "ELEANOR" will make two trips daily to Fort Sumter and the other points of historic interest in the harbor, leaving South Commercial Wharf at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. The Yacht can also be chartered for private parties of reasonable terms. For passage or charter apply next door south of the Mills House, or to the

FOR PHILADELPHIA THE REGULAR STEAM LINE-WEEKLY.

The Screw Steamship J. W. EVER-MAN, Hinckley, Commander, will sail for Philadelphia direct, on PRIDAY, June 17th, at 11 o'clock A. M., from Brown's South What. per cent.
For Freight engagements, or Passage (cabin

\$15,) apply to WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent, jun13-mtnth4 No. 1 Union Wharves BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, BOS-TON, AND THE CITIES OF THE NORTH-

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING GIVEN FOR COTTON TO BREMEN.

The fine Steamship "FALCON,"
Horsey, Commander, will sail for Bait!
more on FRIDAY, 17th June, at 9 A. M.

AT Philadelphia Freights forwarded to that
city by railroad from Baitimore without additional insurance, and Consignees are allowed ample time to sample and sell their Goods fromthe Railroad Depot in Philadelphia.

PAUL C. TRENHOLM, Agent,
juni3-mwth3

No. 2 Union Wharves.

FOR NEW YORK-ON TUESDAY.

The A1 side-wheel Steamship TEN-NESSEE, Chichester, Commander, will sail for New York on Tuesday, June 14, at 6 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 2, Union Wharves, connecting with day Passenger Trains from Columbia and Augusta, arriving at 4 P. M.

The TENESSEE will make close cornection with Liverpool Steamship MANHATTAN, of Messrs. Williams & Guion's Line, salling June 22d. Insurance by the Steamers of this line & percent.

For Freight engagements, or passage, having very superior stateroom accommodations, all on deck and newly furnished, apply to WAGNER, HUGER & CO., No. 28 Broad street, or to WM. A. COURTENAY. No. 1 Union Wharves.

TYESSELS SUPPLIED WITH CABIN AND

Captains and Stewards are respectfully invited to call and examine the quality and prices of our GOODS. Full weight guaranteed. Delivered free of expense.

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No. 275 King street, opposite Hasel,
Charleston, S. C. Charleston, S. C gharleston, S. C jan24 FOR BEAUFORT, VIA EDISTO, ROCK-

VILLE AND PACIFIC LANDING. Steamer PILOT BOY, Captain C. Caroll White, will sail from Charles-ton for above places every TUZEDLY MORNING, at 8 O'clock Returning, the PILOT BOY will leave Beaufort

early WEDNESDAY MORNING, touching at all the above named Landings on her route to Charleston.

J. D. AIKEN & CO. FOR SAVANNAH, (INLAND ROUTE.)

The steamer PILOT BOY, Captain C. Carroll White, will leave Charles ton every THURSDAY MORNING, at 8 O'CIOCK, 10r above places. The PILOT BOY will leave Savannah every FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, touching at Beaufort and Pacific Landing, and connecting at Charleston with SATURDAY'S Steamships for

New York
The PILOT BOY will touch at Bull's Island
Wharf every fortnight, going to and returning
from Savannah.
J. D. AIKEN & CO. apr8 LOR EDISTO AND ROCKVILLE, VIA JOHN'S ISLAND FERRY, CHURCH FLATS, ENTERPRISE, YOUNG'S ISLAND, BEAR'S

The Steamer "ARGO" is now receiving Freight at Accommodation Wharf, and will leave as above To-Morrow, the 14th instant, at 6 o'clock A. M.

For Passage or Freight apply on board, or to DOUGLAS NISBET, Agent, Accommodation Wharf.

N. B.—Freight and Wharfage payable here.

GEORGETOWN TIMES. TARBOX & DOAR, PROPRIETORS. Published every Thursday, at Georgetown, S. C.

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FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

The Steamer EMILIE, Captain P.
C. Lewis, will receive Freight This
Day, at South Commercial Wharf, and leave as
above on TUSSDAY MORNING, June 14th, at 10
o'clock. Returning will leave Georgetown on
THURSDAY, June 16th, at 6 o'clock.
SHACKELFORD & KELLY, Agents.
No. 1 Royce's Wharf. No. 1 Boyce's Wharf. fun13-1

MOUNT PLEASANT AND SULLIVAN'S FERRY COMPANY SCHEDULE. On and after This Day the following Schedule will be run every day:
Leave City at 6% and 10 A. M.; 3 and 8% P. M.
Leave Mount Pleasant at 8 and 11% A. M.; 5%

nd 7½ P. M. Leave Sullivan's Island at 7½ and 11½ A. M.; 5½ and 7½ P. M.
All Freight must be prepaid, and none received after half-past 2 o'clock.

Juni3-1*

J. H. MURRAY, Agent. MOONLIGHT EXCURSION!

The Steamer ST. HELENA, Captain W. H. Gannon, will go on an Excursion This Evening, 13th instant, leaving Market Wharf at 8 o'clock, touching at Mount Pleasant and Sullivan's Island going and return-

A Band of Music will be on board.
Fare 50 cents. J. H. MURRAY, Agent.
jun13-1*

Miscellaneous. GET READY FOR SUMMER!

LOUIS BAYARD. No. 33 Broad street (next to R. M. Marshall & Bro.,) CLEANS AND RENOVATES

PANAMA, FELT AND SILK HATS. OP ALL KINDS. Making old hats as good in every respect as new. PRICES VERY MODERATE.

SHAMPOOING AND HAIR CUTTING. reasonable rates. Attended at their res

W. E. MARSHALL, Barber, Broad street, next door to Telegraph office.

TRANK'S SALOON.

FRANK HOWARD, late of the Pavilion Hotel, and more recently of the Mills House, has opened FRANK'S SALOON,

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FRANK HOWARD.

till 2 o'clock.